Chicago Tribune.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The news from Vicksburg is to the 9th inst., and the dispatch reads much like those we have been printing for some time past. The army is in good health; the diggers are still at work; something is soon to be done. The release of a large number of impressed steamers indicates a change in plan, and the expeditionary movements are about given up.

The Polish revolution is ended, after a struggle marked by determined valor on the part of the Poles. Their leader, now a prisoner, has formally resigned his dictatorship, and Poland is still under the yoke.

Cincinnati follows up her good deed of electing a loyal Mayor, by loaning to the Government nearly half a million dollars lying idle in her city treasury. This latter act is a handsome proof that she deems the security of Uncle Sam the best that can be asked. The defeat of her municipal Copperheads is an earnest that she means to help keep the security good. Gallant, noble Cincinnati.

The rebels attacked yesterday at Antioch, nine miles below Nashville, a heavy passenger train, the cars of which they destroyed, after killing a number of persons and taking numerous prisoners. From Nashville also we have the news of an attack by Van Dorn upon Gen. Granger at Franklin, the latter being repulsed with loss.

The Joliet inquisition has adjourned to Monday. Our dispatch elsewhere gives the current rumor in Joliet yesterday. More than this the public know little, Bishop Whitehouse's eagerness for print resting suddenly, after he had seen the county charges against Mr. Hager safely in type.

The reticence of the speakers at the Invincible Drunk, at the Brigg's House, called a Democratic Festival, in withholding their speeches from the public, cannot be highly commended. We should be glad to know what the men who figured in that saturnalia, said when wine was in and wit was out. We dare assert that more than one of the secrets of the prison house in which sympathy with man-selling dwells were exposed. The reporters of the TRIBUNE were not invited—a circumstance that we regret, as the rehash of the harangues, in the organ of *Jeff.* Davis, will probably give but a faint idea of what was really uttered.

CHARLESTON.

The news from Charleston is simply exciting, without being satisfactory in point of clearness. Something is evidently transpiring, and a disaster to the attacking fleet is rumored. We devote much space this morning to an array of interesting details, which, studied from the accompanying map, will indicate the nature of the work Admiral Dupont has undertaken, than which a more difficult one was never laid before a naval commander. If he succeeds, he will write his name high above the naval heroes of the past, for in all the former engagements the conflict between the irresistible and the impenetrable, will never have been so strongly waged. Iron missiles against iron clads. The Monitors engaged in this attack are as follows: The Passaic, Capt. Drayton; the Patapsco, Capt. Ammono; the Weehawken, Capt. Beans; the Nahant, Capt. John Rodgers; the Katskill, Capt. Fairfax, of Trent memory; the Nantasket, Capt. Geo. Rodgers, and the Montauk, Capt. Worden, the hero of iron-clad warfare. The Keokuk is also booked for the affair. In addition to these is the iron frigate "New Ironsides," Commodore Turner, which has been flag-ship of the Charleston blockading fleet for a month past. Her armament consists of fourteen 11-inch guns, and two 200-pound rifles.

Our meagre news is purely from rebel sources, and must be taken with due caution considering its source, but to say its very natural. The absurdity of the story in regard to the fast delay of the sinking of the Keokuk and the danger to the other vessels, were effected by a fire of 5,000 yards, nearly two miles. We have not say that the iron clads might without sending a shot in return, be left a month exposed to such a fire, and at the end of that time have not a river started, or a seam made in their armor.

HOW THE SOLDIERS VOTE.

Who go to the wars? Let the votes of the soldiers tell. Wisconsin, for local reasons, has given her home majority to the Supreme Judge least objectionable to the Farm Mortgage sufferers, whose influence and presence broadly belts the State. In the field, the soldiers only asked "Which is the Copperhead?" and dropped a heavy stone upon Cothren, which will doubtless reverse the home vote. Here is the way they voted in the camps, where they construe loyalty to mean bayonetting and shooting down the enemies of the country—rough remedy for a deadly disease. Eighteen companies cast a total of 720 votes, out of which Judge Dixon receives 549. They voted as follows:

Regiments.	Dixon.	Cothren.
19th Illinois regiment	139	12
72d Illinois regiment	109	6
39th Illinois regiment	61	0
55th Illinois regiment	240	3
Total	549	21

Is there anything significant in this? Don't you think the Copperheads begin to understand the boys in the field? Yes verily, for when Connecticut rebukes their lothening, mark how the screech organs howl about "the soldier's vote." And when Cincinnati, and other Democratic strongholds deal a stunning quietus to rebel hopes, then it is "military interference," the "army voting," that is bitterly complained of. The army is right. The soldiers understand themselves, and the home traitors have come to fearfully dread the soldiers' votes.

Returns from Ogle County.

In Ogle County, there was a perfect massacre of rebel plots and hopes. In the town of Brookville, one Walter Donelson, for ten successive years a Supervisor, was pulled up and thrown over for accepting a Copperhead nomination. At Buffalo, there was a straight-out Union majority of 140. At Mount Morris, the loyal men gave the same figure. At Pine Creek, the Unionists reached 23 majority.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Rebel's Lay Siege to Gen. Foster's Division.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The Bulletin learns from passengers, arrived by the steamer Eureka, the following facts:

"One rebel has reached Foster since the rebels have surrounded his camps. Two of our gunboats—the Hunchback and Southfield—are stationed just below the rebel batteries, and kept the rebels busy replying to their shots. The situation of Foster, however, is critical. Everything depended upon steamers coming him quickly. The relief force is very small.

"As the Eureka left Newbern, two gunboats had gone to the relief of the Hunchback and Southfield, also an ocean. Many had deserted from Foster, and gone to Newbern, N. C., at last accounts.

"The wounded of our regiments at the battle of Kinston are doing well. Col. Avery, of the 25th regiment, was wounded in the leg during the fight."

To Rent.

TO RENT—One half of first floor of store 95 South Water street. Apply to C. P. DUTTER & CO.

TO RENT—A two story frame Dwelling containing twelve rooms, gas, water, &c., with stable and coach house, between Lake and Randolph streets, on Peoria street. Apply to store 19 Randolph street. Apply to store 19 Randolph street.

TO RENT—Frame House 41 Hubbard court, between Kinzie and Illinois streets. Apply to A. ROGUE, 51 Lake street.

TO RENT—From May 1st, the Stone Front corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. Apply to C. HALLGARTEN & CO.

TO RENT—South Water Street Store. A first class store, 20 feet wide, with basement, on South Water street, between Dearborn and State streets. Apply to C. P. DUTTER & CO., 95 South Water street.

TO RENT—Farm to Lease. A farm of 120 acres, twenty miles from Chicago, well fenced, good house, barn, and well of water, will be rented on a long lease or sold. Apply to C. P. DUTTER & CO., 95 South Water street.

TO RENT—Dwelling Houses 31 and 33 South Adams street, corner Clark street, gas and water in them. Rent low and to a good tenant. Corner House 31 West Van Buren street, corner Wabash avenue. Apply to C. L. HARMON, 204 Clark street, corner Van Buren.

TO RENT—Inside productive property, 45 and 47 Fourth street, between Lake and Randolph streets. Apply to store 19 Randolph street, or to JAMES H. WOOD, office, 167 South Water street.

TO RENT—Cheap for cash. Nos. 24 and 26 Fifth avenue, three doors from Madison street. Apply to THOMAS HOYNE, 84 North Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Desirable Residence Property. Lots in George Smith's Addition, and corner Ashland Avenue and Madison street. Lots in Downey's Addition, North Halsted and Fifth streets, and Lots in Lyon's Addition, North Halsted and Fifth streets, near Carroll avenue. Apply to G. DOWNEY, 167 South Water street.

TO RENT.—To Capitalists. The Store and Basement, Dock Property, on the Chicago River, now occupied by Messrs. Hall & Ruggles, as a Stove and Hollow Ware store, and for the past seven years occupied by Messrs. Hall & Farnum, as a Hardware store. The property is well suited for the purpose, being situated in the business part of the city, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office. Apply to C. P. DUTTER & CO., 95 South Water street.

TO RENT—Iowa Lands. 80,000 acres of choice lands in Northeastern Iowa and Southeastern Minnesota, for sale or rent. Apply to C. P. DUTTER & CO., 95 South Water street.

TO RENT—Water Power Woolen Factory. One three story and basement Factory, 40 by 80 feet, with engine and boiler, and all the machinery complete for manufacturing woolen goods, with a dwelling house attached, on the Fox River, at Yorkville, Kendall county, Illinois. Apply to C. P. DUTTER & CO., 95 South Water street.

TO RENT—A Lot, eighty feet by one hundred and seventy-two, on Lake street, between Dearborn and State streets. Apply to C. P. DUTTER & CO., 95 South Water street.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—To be sold, the undivided one half of a BRICK BLOCK, on Lake street, between Dearborn and State streets. Apply to C. P. DUTTER & CO., 95 South Water street.

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TO LEASE—Three lots on Lake street, between Dearborn and State streets. Apply to C. P. DUTTER & CO., 95 South Water street.

TO RENT—The five story Brick Building, 95 South Water street, corner of Dearborn street. Apply to C. P. DUTTER & CO., 95 South Water street.

FROM CHARLESTON.

THE GRAND NAVAL ATTACK BEGUN.

OUR IRON CLADS WELL AT WORK.

RUMORS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

CHARLESTON AND ITS DEFENCES.

ITS HARBOR-CHANNELS, AND BATTERIES.

What Dupont has before Him.

The Movement from Port Royal.

INTERESTING PRELIMINARY DETAILS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, April 10, 1863.

Late Southern papers state that a terrible battle is progressing at Charleston. Our iron-clads were repulsed, and the land forces were fighting within sight of the city.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 10.—The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday contains the following:

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 7.—The attack upon Charleston commenced to-day. Four iron clads are engaged. The firing from the fleet upon Forts Sumter and Moultrie is very heavy. The Ironsides was hit and ran ashore, but subsequently got out of range. At two o'clock, nine Monitors and the Ironsides opened fire at a distance of 3,000 yards.

At 30 minutes past 3 o'clock the firing on both sides became incessant. It was kept up until 5 o'clock, when it gradually diminished. The fire of the fleet was concentrated on Sumter. The Ironsides and Keokuk withdrew, apparently disabled.

Intense excitement prevails in the city. Our Monitors have just gone out to take part in the fight.

Our casualties are a boy killed and five men badly wounded in Fort Sumter.

The reports from the other batteries have not come to hand.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Seven turreted iron clads and the Ironsides are inside of the bar. The Keokuk is sunk on the beach, off Morris Island. There is no disposition on the part of the Federals to renew the conflict.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—No official intelligence in reference to affairs at Charleston had been received at midnight last night. It was expected at the Navy Department that dispatches would arrive last evening. Entire confidence is expressed that the attack on Charleston will be completely successful. Prominent government officers openly announce their belief that Charleston has been taken. Great hosannas are given to God by our land and naval forces, the first intelligence of it will be brought by the dispatch boat from Hilton Head. The rebels will not permit any mention of it by telegraph, or its publication in any paper.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special contains the following:

The rebels on the other side of the Rappahannock are in receipt of unpleasant news. They gather it mainly, as we do, from the unwisely quiet, subdued, and apparently in very bad spirits. The pickets take unusual pains to prevent an exchange of newspapers or communication of intelligence of any sort any channel. It has, however, been ascertained, by conversation with stray rebels—military and civil, that a decided advantage has been gained by our forces at Charleston—that a fort had been taken; what fort has not stated.

Richmond papers of a later date than those received yesterday, contain no dispatches whatever from Southern Charleston. Much is entertained in naval and military circles here, that Charleston has, by this time, fallen. Great confidence is felt in Admiral Dupont's thirty guns and six hundred men on our iron clads to overcome the four hundred rebel guns and the rebel obstructions.

Admiral Dupont has in his possession accurate charts of the water approaches to the city, in which the localities of torpedoes are laid down. The character of the bottom of the harbor is of a yielding mud, and the channels are narrow. Each vessel has a line of buoys, one on each quarter, and one ahead, to which she is moored, and by which she can be warped from one position to another. Should a vessel be disabled, she can be towed out of the channel by the buoy ahead, and another vessel can take her place. Admiral Dupont has the advantage of knowing the exact position of the rebel batteries, and can calculate his distance to a nicety. He can also choose his position, and can keep out of the reach of the rebel guns, while he can pour in a concentrated fire upon the batteries. The rebels have no vessels to oppose to the fleet, and the only danger to be apprehended is from the torpedoes. Should the fleet succeed in passing the batteries, the city must fall.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says:

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EXPLANATIONS.—Charleston is sixty miles above Port Royal, on the South Carolina coast. North Edisto Inlet is forty miles from Port Royal, and twenty miles from Charleston. "A" in the above map marks the location of Fort Ripley, named after the commander of the rebel land forces. "B, B, B" designate the numerous batteries. Distances may be learned from the appended account.

ter, 2 knots; third quarter, 3 7-10 knots; fourth quarter, 1-10 knot.

At this point the flood sets north and the ebb sets south.

We give these tidal data to show the amount of current our vessels will be favored with or have to overcome, and at a point where it is to be supposed we shall meet with the most resistance from the artillery of the enemy.

SUPPOSED OBSTRUCTION GROUND.

The narrowest part of the main ship channel is about one mile and a quarter below Fort Sumter, with easy range of its guns. The channel at that point is less than a half mile wide, and the water is only six fathoms in depth. It is fair to presume that there are obstructions, or at least torpedoes, placed here. The guns of Fort Moultrie also bear upon this spot, while it is in short range of the iron clad battery at Cummings' Point, and of many batteries in the immediate vicinity. If the rebels have shown the proper skill, it will be one of the hardest places to get by with our vessels. On either side of the channel will be found shoals, which are not covered with about seventeen feet of water, which afford facilities for securing the chains which, it is reported, lay from shore to shore. Point Port Moultrie has a direct raking fire across the decks. Sumter and Cummings' Point command the north wall of Sumter, and the other batteries bring to bear a direct broadside and cross fire. It will be a warm place for a vessel to be disabled in this the batteries on Sullivan's Island, parallel but opposite to the fire from Morris Island, and you will have an unparalleled line of defence.

FORT SUMTER.

Fort Sumter is a work of modern construction, and is known as a pentagonal bastioned fort. It is built upon an artificial island at the mouth of Charleston harbor, three and three-eighths miles from the main ship channel. The island has for its base a sand and mud bank, with a superstructure formed of rubble stone, laid in hydraulic cement. The island itself cost a half a million of dollars, and was ten years in course of construction. The walls are fifty-two feet high on the exterior sides. In its weakest point is on the southeast, at which the masonry is not only weaker than the other sides, but it is not protected by any bank fire, which keeps off the approach of boats. Once landed, a party could have easily effected an entrance.

The work was designed for an armament of one hundred and forty guns of various calibre. Two tiers of guns are in casemates, while the upper tier is en barbette. The lower tier for forty-two pounder Paixhan guns; second tier, eight and ten-inch columbiads, and the top tier for mortars and twenty-four pounder guns.

We learn from Thomas Kearns, one of the garrison of Fort Sumter, some interesting particulars in relation to that work. Our informant left there only a few weeks ago, and is here for the first time.

He states that in Fort Sumter there are one hundred and four guns ready for action, about forty-five (45) of which are ten-inch columbiads, the remainder being eight and six inch Dahlgrens and howitzers. There are four heavy mortars in the fort, one being stationed at each corner. The mortars are all rifled guns in the works; but in consequence of the explosion of one of these guns, by which an officer of high rank was killed, and several others lost their lives, the practice of firing them has been discontinued. In fact they had not enough iron to complete the number of embrasures and portholes—the force could not spare any to put on the outside of their fort, even if they had had any idea of doing so. Only eight mortars that had been made were in the officers' quarters—which, it will be remembered, had been several times fired during the fight in 1861.

CASEMATE GUARDS.

The casemate guards, or bomb battery, some large flat arches, that had been cut from the North to flag the fort, had been broken up, and the material built around the portholes for the protection of the two magazines. With regard to the former, the roofs had been strengthened by the addition of heavy timber, covered with about seventeen feet of concrete, so that if a shell should burst upon them it could not fire them or do any other damage than to break in the roof, and prevent the fort from the city shows a perfectly level top, nothing appearing above the parapet at all. Such a fort would be a hard one to fight against such vessels as those of the Monitor pattern. There are about five hundred men in Fort Sumter, which force was expected to be doubled soon.

FORT MOULTRIE.

Fort Moultrie is situated on Sullivan's Island, opposite Sumter, but further up the harbor, and about one and a half miles distant. It is, properly speaking, a huge water battery, having no casemates. In addition to about thirty guns and six hundred men on our iron clads to overcome the four hundred rebel guns and the rebel obstructions.

Admiral Dupont has in his possession accurate charts of the water approaches to the city, in which the localities of torpedoes are laid down. The character of the bottom of the harbor is of a yielding mud, and the channels are narrow. Each vessel has a line of buoys, one on each quarter, and one ahead, to which she is moored, and by which she can be warped from one position to another. Should a vessel be disabled, she can be towed out of the channel by the buoy ahead, and another vessel can take her place. Admiral Dupont has the advantage of knowing the exact position of the rebel batteries, and can calculate his distance to a nicety. He can also choose his position, and can keep out of the reach of the rebel guns, while he can pour in a concentrated fire upon the batteries. The rebels have no vessels to oppose to the fleet, and the only danger to be apprehended is from the torpedoes. Should the fleet succeed in passing the batteries, the city must fall.

FORT JOHNSON.

Fort Johnson was simply a huge sand battery, erected on the site of old Fort Johnson of Revolutionary memory. It is situated one mile and a quarter from Fort Sumter, and mounted four heavy guns. The position of this work is highly necessary to the defence of the harbor, giving a connecting line of fire, and has always been considered by high military officers as the key to the defensive works of the harbor. Against a land attack or by gunboats by Stono River, it is considered an essential element of defence. There is a mortar battery in connection with the work of four seacoast mortars.

CUMMINGS' POINT IRON-CLAD BATTERY.

The nearest point of land to Fort Sumter is Cummings' Point, distant 1,150 yards. On this point is the celebrated railroad iron battery. It is constructed in the shape of a heavy framework of yellow pine logs, with a roofing of the same material, over which was dovetailed T rail-road iron, bolted down in the most substantial manner. Its front presents an angle of about thirty degrees. It was pierced for four port-holes, which were covered, when the guns were not being fired, by iron shutters. Point Port Moultrie has a direct raking fire across the decks. Sumter and Cummings' Point command the north wall of Sumter, and the other batteries bring to bear a direct broadside and cross fire. It will be a warm place for a vessel to be disabled in this the batteries on Sullivan's Island, parallel but opposite to the fire from Morris Island, and you will have an unparalleled line of defence.

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FORT RIPLEY.

The work on the middle ground promises to give our vessels more trouble than any work in the harbor, Fort Sumter not excepted. The very best of engineering talent has produced an iron-clad casemated work, with sloping sides, which will give the shot a rebounding effect. It is said to be a terrible rallying point for the rebel troops in the event

Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1863.

CONFEDERATE BLOODHOUNDS.

A howl of agony and fear, mingled with notes of execration and defiance, that comes up from the South in view of the immense preparations of the Government, and of its unrivaled resources, and starving condition of the rebel States, is all the illustration needed to prove how ignorant, how infatuated, how blind, and how mistaken were the men who believed that the Government would be dissolved, and the North humiliated and whipped, as soon as the South should withdraw—the men we mean to whom this causeless and wicked revolution is due. All their predictions, though uttered with the confidence that ignorance gives, have been exploded by the facts. They foretold for themselves an easy and speedy triumph. They drew pictures, no doubt supposed to be faithful, of one Southerner driving a herd of Yankees before him by the prowess of his single arm. They, in imagination, covered the sea with their ships—a world's navy carrying away the treasures of their soil, and bringing in the wealth of all other climes. They annihilated the commerce of the North with a stroke of the pen. They depopulated great cities by the force of their execrations; and by sowing curses, supposed that they would cause grass to spring up where before was nothing but the unceasing tread of Hessian feet. They inaugurated, everywhere in the Free States, riots of maddened women and starving laborers, on whose extemporized banners were inscribed the demand and the alternative—"Bread or Blood!" They extended the area of their Confederacy, until like a Western farm, or one of their own plantations, it embraced everything adjoining. They opened the accursed Slave Trade anew, and peopled all their domain with laborers whom the pirates landed upon their shores. They built new, and enlarged and beautified their old towns, while, by their *fiat* alone, they dried up or cut off everything that was prosperous or thriving in the hated and dependent North. They formed alliances with the nations of Christendom, that came to beg their good will. They waxed fat from the beginning. All this, and much more, counted upon with unquestionable certainty, were to happen at once—not by and by, as the fruit of sagacious legislation based on sound policy—not as the result of patient industry and bold enterprise—but as soon as separation should be decreed, and, by the force of events, the development of which even Fate could not prevent. We all remember the chaff and verbiage, the gas and rhodomontade out of which anticipations like these were culled. The whole Southern country, ignorant of political economy, of the sources of prosperity, defiant and proud because Slavery had done its work, malignant and revengeful for the same reason, believed what the conspirators said; and went at the work of destroying the Republic and building up a new nation with human Slavery for its corner-stone, as they would go to a shooting-match or a nigger-burning—in a frolic!

The rebellion has reached a stage from which even the poor dupes who put faith in the promises of those who seduced them from their loyalty and duty, can, nay must, see how grossly they have been deceived, and how desperate the enterprise in which they are engaged. The North is productive and prosperous. Its cities and villages are spreading out with new luxuriance. Its commerce is unimpaired. Its manufactures are flourishing. Its people are thriving. Abundance reigns in the land—abundance of food, of labor, of money, and of patriotism! Contrast this showing with the ruined and beggared and hungry South, and see where in the Republic the power of self-support and the ability to endure the strain and exhaustion of war lie.

There was one prediction in which the South was nearer right. Her instructors—men like Davis, Toombs, Slidell, Mason & Co.—foretold with accuracy the treason that is manifesting itself in our midst; and undoubtedly the ground of the prophesy was in the assurance that the leaders of the Democratic party—the men who are now organizing opposition to the Government and the war—had given them before they ventured to strike. If the promises are not fulfilled to the full extent of Southern expectation, the reason for the failure is well known and fully exposed by those who suffer from its effects. The uprising of a great people overbore the courage of the shortest of the malcontents here; and until lately treason has had its rebuke. We see by the tenor of all the news from the South how anxiously the rebels look for the accomplishment of the work that their allies promised to do. Let the people of the Northwest see to it that the infamous bargain upon which the prophecy was based, is not consummated—that even in this as in everything else, rebellion shall reap the full harvest of its ignorance and infamy!

THE SECRET OF THE COTTON LOAN.

The idea of a loan negotiated between European capitalists, and a government extemporized by rebels who have no diplomatic recognition abroad, and who will soon be whipped into obedience at home, is so monstrous a violation of common sense, and the precedents of financial transactions, that history, waking up from its slumbers some hundred years hence, will be slow to credit it, and think that it all happened in a dream.

It looks very like a dream now, and that, too, of the maddest sort. There may be, and undoubtedly is, method in it, so far as the rebels are concerned; but what sane man could ever have supposed that a scheme so utterly intangible and baseless would have caught hard-headed, prudent, business men in its gossamer web, and made them bleed to the tune of fifteen millions of dollars? One might have expected such a thing as possible, and perhaps probable, in a lunatic asylum, but in the great business world—on 'Change, where there are so many cunning and farseeing intellects, we should as soon have thought that the man in the moon could have elected a loan upon personal security, as these rebels upon their mythic cotton bales.

The capitalists have sent no vessels in the shadow of security for the money which they advance. They are speculating upon impossible chances, and are buying the skin before the beaver has been caught. The contract is founded on the supposition that the rebels will be victorious in this war, and the money is paid over to them on condition that six months after a treaty of peace has been ratified between the belligerents they shall hand over the cotton, and, of course, if they are unsuccessful, as they will be, these wiseacres will lose their money, as they ought.

The terms of the contract are by no means exactly defined; for after stating that the cotton is to be delivered within six months after the date of peace, at the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or New Orleans, they go on to say, that in time of war it is to be delivered, after sixty days' notice has been given at some port in the North of the country, within ten miles of a railroad or navigable river, which, however, they specify is all blockaded, and this condition must refer to a contingency that Mexico or any other power, and with which the Federal Government has no concern, shall open its ports to the rebels in the direction named, during the existing hostilities, for the convenience of a people whose ports are blockaded. But the essence of the whole contract lies in the clause which follows, and which we have not yet seen stated in full, and this is a thing which Gen. Grant would have been the sagacity to discover.

It is very easy to see how these speculators getting their bonds converted into cotton at the rate of six pence sterling for each pound of the staple—say 4,000 pounds for such bond of $1000—is particularly small, and will decrease into beautifully less, before long.

The truth is, that this loan, although professedly a mere financial speculation, is a cunning political scheme to back the Confederates in rebellion against the Free Institutions of the North, and has been carried into effect by the combined influences of the rulers and the aristocracy of more than one European Power, with which we are on the most loving and brotherly terms of friendship. This is the way that England, for example, keeps her neutrality in the present war. What she dare not do openly, she devises and executes covertly, and with a malice which is shocking and abominable.

It is a curious episode in the history of this loan, that the speculators in London at the very last moment, became terrified lest in advertising the loan as to the Confederate States upon bonds granted by them, the amount of which was to be paid to the authorities of the Confederate States, they should be liable to legal proceedings, and took advice in the matter; thus intimating their own consciousness of wrong doing, and that they were violating the laws of nations by thus helping the rebels against their lawful Government.

Had such a loan been negotiated in this country for the Confederate Irish in arms against England, while we were at peace with her, the revengeful old mother would have considered this a just *casus belli*; but she being the aggressor against us, pretends that we ought to love her all the more for it—which is the nature of things is not quite a possibility.

LABOR TO BE PROTECTED.

Among the few good things done by the last Legislature, was the passage of a law making it a penal offence for one class of laborers or mechanics to interfere with others, while engaged at their ordinary toil. Men in their individual capacity or as an association, have an undoubted right to charge what they please for their services, and proprietors or bosses have the same right to employ or dismiss their men. The trouble has been that when "a strike" occurred, the "strikers" would not let others who, exercising a most inalienable right, for any reason chose to take the places of those who had left them, or who had been discharged. All interference of the kind, the law very justly makes a penal offence. It will be found in full in another column.

Judicial Charge on Treason.

On the opening, on the 6th inst., of the new court in Washington, Chief Justice Cartter charged the grand jury especially in relation to the law for the prevention of frauds on the Government, and that for the punishment of treason. In regard to the latter he said, their careful consideration of this charge was demanded by the times and by the place in which they were called on to aid in the administration of the Constitution and the laws. "The city," he said, "stands on the border line between the loyal and the disloyal States. There are still left among us many who, if they are in any sense loyal, love their country with a divided heart. There are some among us, it is feared, who are traitors. There are others who aid and comfort the rebellion. It is therefore of the utmost importance to the whole country that the capital of the Union should be free from any taint of disloyalty. It is an important step towards restoring the public peace and tranquility that all who aid and assist the enemy should discontinue their offences, or be punished according to the law of the land. The faithful performance of your duty in making inquiry into all such offences will be the best lesson honorable to yourselves than important to the country."

The Mozart Meeting.

Fernando Wood's Mozart Copperhead meeting in New York, on Tuesday evening, was a very full affair. It was held in the basement of Cooper Institute, but enough were not present to fill the hall. None of the prominent Democrats took any part in the meeting. Speeches were made by Fernando Wood, John S. Carille, the renegade Unionist from West Virginia, Mr. Williams of *South Carolina*, and Judge McCunn. Among the resolutions passed were one in favor of a "conditional peace," and another endorsing the peculiar views of Fernando Wood upon the subject of loyalty, as enunciated by him a few weeks since, and published by us at the time.

An Expedition to Texas.

The New York *Evening Post* says that Col. C. C. Carpenter, formerly Captain of the "Jessie Scouts," has received orders to march into Texas with his regiment of cavalry, now organizing at Fort Leavenworth. Col. Carpenter is attached to the command of General A. J. Hamilton, and proposes to start on his expedition about the first of May. His regiment, known as the "Hamilton Rangers," is about 2000 strong, but will be largely increased.

AFFRAY IN HANCOCK COUNTY, IND.—A bloody affray took place in Greenfield, Indiana, on Saturday last. The circumstances, as related by the Indianapolis *Journal*, are as follows: Two men, named William Jackson and William Stokes, as they were returning from a Butternut meeting at Greenfield, intoxicated with both whisky and treason, stopped at a store-mill owned by two men named Wiant. The two former used some insulting language, when one of the Wiants called them "Butternuts." This was followed by a war of epithets on both sides. The Butternuts then rode off up the road, loading their revolvers, and returned. On returning they renewed their quarrel, using the most insulting language, and drew their revolvers, swearing they would kill both "Abolitionists." The Wiants stood their ground and told their assailants that if they came any nearer they would hurt them, whereupon one of the assailants fired. The Wiants returned the fire. Jackson was killed dead and Stokes had two bullets shot into him, severely wounding him, though not so badly but that he will recover.

N. Y. EAST M. E. CONFERENCE.—The New York East M. E. Conference, in session at Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning passed a series of resolutions expressive of loyalty to the Union, and declaring that all the efforts of men among us to embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war, whether by disouraging our arms in the field, or by pursuing a course which must render it difficult for the Government to augment them, not only as unpatriotic but as in the last degree criminal. The resolutions were adopted, and Major Gen. Wool and the Hon. M. F. Odell addressed the Conference. Judge Betts, of the United States District Court, was also present, and, at the request of the Conference, administered the oath of allegiance to them.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION ABROAD.—Amos Perry, Esq., United States Consul at Tuxis, in a private letter to the Providence *Journal*, gives some testimony as to the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation abroad. He says:

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President has done much to improve the public sentiment of the Old World. Liberty now stands out in bold contrast with slavery. Our nation is committed before the world to the cause of liberty, as openly as the South is for slavery. The President's explanation was needed. An Address of Freedmen will be one last summer: "Your Presidents and your Ministers are generally better exponents of slavery than of Christianity. Such conduct can no longer be made with justice. "God bless President Lincoln," said an Italian to me yesterday, referring to his Proclamation.

HOSPITALS.—The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* says: "The Government has decided upon the location of three General Hospitals at this point, to be built below the Marine Hospital, near the bank of the river. These buildings will be one story high and two hundred feet long, intended to accommodate one hundred patients in each. They are to be built with all the modern improvements which the experience of the last two years has suggested to the Surgeon-General, for contributing to the comfort of the sick."

CONSCRIPTION.—It is published, on the 20th inst., the proceedings of the 120th Illinois regiment at Johnson, Tenn., B. R. Hamilton was named as Colonel of the regiment. This was a mistake. J. Richmond, of Matteson, is Colonel of the 120th.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—This State is becoming of interest to the general reader on account of the Mexican Question, on both sides of the Rio Grande are invading the opposite territories, leaving the towns and carrying off property. A recent visit to Matamoras just now the theme of much interest to every one who. The former has rallied nearly 40,000 troops for the Confederacy, and promises to raise 25,000 more, if the new Rebel conscription act, which forces no man for any cause, is rigidly enforced. Having impressed every man out of the country nearly all the able-bodied men, she has called on her white brethren for three of the remaining classes of men. Even Mexico is better off in resources and men.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANDREWS ON THE SURGERY OF THE VICKSBURG BATTLES. A complete record of the Surgery of the Battles fought near Vicksburg, December 27, 28, 29 and 31, 1862. By E. Andrews, late Surgeon of the 1st Ill. Artillery, and Prof. of Surgery in the Medical Department of Lind University, Chicago; George H. Fox, Book and Job Printer, No. 179 Clark street.

Dr. Andrews is an esteemed and excellent practitioner of medicine in this city, and occupies a chair in the Faculty of one of our Medical Schools. For some months he filled a responsible position on the medical staff of the army of the Southwest, and it is to be regretted that these important relations to our armies are not always in so good hands. The skin is extremely just to say there is a considerable portion of a mountain of labor and a large array of facts, compiled, collected and compared, until the result is what it purports to be, and its value what the profession will readily understand, a complete history of the surgery of the battles of Gen. Sherman's ill-started movement against Vicksburg. It is what it should be, but what is seldom indeed rendered in the medical reports of all our battles, and contains an amount of practical and direct information that only the tremendous scenes of a battle can give. Its statistics are no dry reasonings on abstract truths, but directly concern the interests of humanity and the welfare of the army.

A COURSE OF CLINICAL LECTURES ON DIPHTHERIA. Delivered before the class of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Session of 1862-3. By E. LUDLAM, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Pathology and Clinical Medicine. Chicago: C. G. Hainey, 1863.

The design of this timely work is to afford a practical digest of Diptheria and its treatment. Since the last epidemic of Cholera, no disease has produced such wide-spread alarm and desolation, and there is no medical topic upon which the professional and lay public are more anxious for light, than upon the nature, pathology, and proper management of Diptheria. These lectures are eminently practical, and really embody all that is known upon the subject. For sale by C. S. Halsey, 156 Clark street.

THE PEOPLE'S DENTAL JOURNAL. Edited by W. W. ALLPORT, D. D. S., and S. T. CARSON, M. D. Volume 1, Number 4, April 1863. Quarterly.—Price $1 a year, in advance. Published by Allport & Carson, Dentists, No. 22 Washington Street, Chicago.

In these days of showy pamphlets, with inside connections, geared to drive private business, it is pleasant to write down the distinction between a quack advertising medium, and a periodical purely scientific and humanitarian in its scope and aim. We welcomed the initial number of the *People's Dental Journal* precisely because it filled a place which was before a vacancy. Its aim is to bring the public mind to a better understanding, and so to better terms with Dental Science, and after the pains and evils the people are heir to, through ignorance of the truths that are the basis of dental knowledge. The *Dental Journal* for April, is full of interesting matter, readable and valuable. The first quality enhances the other, for the principles and truths treated on are so cleverly set forth, that they will be sure to win a reading. In the list of articles in this number are the following:

Temporary and Permanent Teeth. (Illustrated.) Familiar Conversations on the Teeth. The Case of Fillings. Artificial Teeth. Children not to be Deceived, &c., &c.

All into whose hands the *Dental Journal* may come, will only require a slight perusal of a single number, to lay it aside for a careful reading. Dr. Hall, whose *Journal of Health* has achieved a wide success, gives the right hand of fellowship to the *Dental Journal*, and says "it should be in every house."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Long, a daughter of the late General Sumner, and wife of Col. Long, of the rebel army, arrived in Syracuse on Sunday last. She was passed through the Federal lines by a flag of truce.

—James Snowden Piccasats, of Maryland, who was convicted recently by court martial of "relieving the enemy with victuals, and knowingly harboring and protecting them," and was sentenced to be hanged, has had his sentence commuted by the President to imprisonment during the war.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that among those who united, with the Rev. Dr. Adam's Church, on Madison Square, last Sunday, were Gen. McClellan, and Mrs. Marcy and daughter—the latter the General's mother-in-law and sister-in-law, who joined by letter—the former by profession. The scene was witnessed by a large and deeply interested congregation. The font and altar were beautifully adorned with flowers, it being Easter Sunday, but there was no departure from the usual occurrences on such occasions.

—Gen. Gilbert has issued an order directed to the Union men of Kentucky, informing them that their negroes will not be exempt from work on the fortifications at Louisville.

—The New York *Church Journal* reports that the *Rev.* J. P. B. Wilmer, the rebel spy, who he has recently been released from Kelly's and Slaughter's hell in Scott, was permitted to carry a quantity of bibles and prayer books with him, Secretary Stanton contributing one himself of each.

The "sensation" that Charles Lowis, who was recently executed at Trenton, N. J., was the murderer of Dr. Burdell, in Bond street, New York, is pretty thoroughly knocked in the head by the fact that at the time of the murder, Lewis was an inmate of Sing Sing prison.

—M. THIERS.—This distinguished French Statesman and historian has avowed his intention to come forward as a candidate at the coming election for members of the Legislative body. Although he will be obliged to take the oath of allegiance—being a peer of—Constitutional he is afraid of him, and tells the electors that all friends to the Imperial institutions will vote against him. His election, however, is considered probable.

—HUMPHREY MARSHALL said in a late speech to his men and other citizens: "They call us Copperheads, let us copper-fasten our Confederacy." But Humphrey mustn't try to copper-bottom himself; it would require more copper than there is.

—Charles Diggons, Clerk of the Criminal Court of Nashville, Tenn., having declined to take the oath of allegiance as prescribed by law to all office holders. Gen. Mitchell has placed Diggons under arrest.

—"The Cubas" met with a severe accident at the Louisville Theatre, while going through a trap door in the stage, on Wednesday evening. It was thought she would be able to proceed with her engagement in a day or two.

NOT DO WE.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* and the *Express*, Copperhead organs, do not see that any good will grow out of holding Copperhead meetings just now, to denounce the war and the Administration, and they consequently threw cold water upon the Wood's Mozart meeting, which was held on Tuesday night, with what effect, we know not. The elections just held are warnings which they will do well to heed. Out-spoken treason, such as has come from the Copperheads during the past two months, is growing unpopular, and they will do well to heed the warning.

IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.—In the British House of Commons, on the 19th, one Mr. Longfield aired his hatred of our country, by inquiring what progress had been made in the San Juan controversy between "the Government of Great Britain and the *late* United States of America." Mr. Layard conveyed, by an inflexion of his voice, his sense of Mr. Longfield's impropriety, but vouchsafed him no information. Whereat Longfield exhibited. In the same evening, Lord Charles Paget caused great laughter by an allusion to the "Emperor of China's naval service."

DEFALCATION.—The New York *Tribune* says that a defalcation of $60,000 to $80,000 has been discovered in one of the city banks, and the guilty parties have been discharged without, as far as it can learn, any prosecution. The defalcation was effected by the embellishment of greenbacks for gold, the profits on the transaction being the premium on the gold.

☞ The shooting affair in Toronto, of which we gave an account a few days since, proves to have been the result of bigamy on the part of the one Dame. He has disappeared. The woman who shot at her rival is under arrest. She is the daughter of a Virginia planter named Booker, and was married to Dame three years ago in Missouri.

☞ A correspondent of the Nashville *Gazette* who has been within the rebel lines, writes of Morgan's fall loss at the battle of Milton has never been published. He had 26 commissioned officers killed and wounded. His entire force was not less than five hundred effective and men killed and wounded.

THE CONFEDERATE DEBT.—The Confederate debt, according to the Charleston *Mercury*, now amounts to $600,000,000 or about the debt of the Federal Union. This is equal to a debt of $100 to every man, woman and child, white and black, in the Confederacy.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Proposed Scheme for Promoting Officers—Removal from the Patent Office—Arrest of Deserters—Resignation in United States Treasurer's Office—Rebel Movement Probably Delated.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1863.

REMOVAL FROM THE PATENT OFFICE.

Henry Baldwin, chief examiner in the Patent Office, has been removed by the Commissioner of Patents. He has filled the position for the last twelve years. The reason given for this removal, is that the expenditures exceed the receipts; though 'tis said the real secret of the matter is that Mr. Baldwin has been one of the instigators of the warrapon the Chief of the Patent Bureau, which led to the late Congressional investigation.

REBEL PRISONERS AT CINCINNATI TO BE EXCHANGED.

A large number of Confederate prisoners now at Cincinnati are about to be brought East and sent to Richmond for exchange. They will be escorted by forty men of the 2d District regiment, who leave here to-day for Cincinnati for that purpose.

ADJUTANT GENERAL ARMY WEST.

Brig. Gen. Welsh has been ordered to report for duty to Maj. Gen. Burnside.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

An attempt to fire the ordnance building and the immense magazine at the Navy Yard here, was frustrated last Saturday night. A man, who gives his name as Davis, was arrested by the guard about midnight, as he was discovered skulking in a retired portion of the yard. He had upon his person a lot of shavings and turpentine, for the purpose of some other combustibles. He makes no confessions.

OFFICERS EXEMPTED FROM DISMISSAL.

Capt. Charles Arrowsmith, 8th Pennsylvania reserves; Capt. Mark W. Downs, 1st Minnesota volunteers, and Lieut. Daniel D. Lincoln, 8th Illinois cavalry, are declared to be exempted from being dismissed the service of the United States, having made a satisfactory defence in their respective cases.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT OFFICERS.

The following named officers are notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless they appear before the Military Commission in this city, before the 21st day of April, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

2d Lieut. Augustus A. Hager, 21st Penn. vols, desertion.

2d Lieut. Alex. M. Wright, 2d Penn. cav, desertion.

2d Lieut. S. S. Baker, 116th Pa. vols., absence without leave.

Capt. J. C. Robertson, 128th Ohio vols., absence without leave.

THE RELGER COURT MARTIAL.

The trial of Col. Relger, late Quartermaster at Baltimore, will take place before long. The amount involved in the charges against him is exceedingly large, and there are parties high in office implicated.

RESIGNATION IN UNITED STATES TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Mr. Huntington, formerly of Chicago, lately promoted to a fourth class clerkship in the United States Treasurer's office, has resigned and accepted a position in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., at a salary of $3,500.

INTENDED MOVEMENT PROBABLY DELATED.

The heavy snow of last Saturday and Sunday, and subsequent rain, have left the roads in almost as bad condition as before the last fortnight of severe weather. It may be regarded as certain, therefore, that Hooker's expected movements have been delayed for at least ten day's longer. An indication that it is well understood in the army that no movement will take place in that time, is the fact that sundry furloughs are now permitted to leave on ten days' furlough, which, of course, would not be granted if there was a prospect of immediate activity.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Another Canal—Rebel Battery at Ashton—"Shelling the Woods"—Special Order—The Lead Rice Regiment on "Dress Parade"—Resolutions by Logan's Division—Illinois Troops in the Division—124th and Morton's Battery—Whereabouts of Companies A and B, and the Mercantile Batteries.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEAR LAKE PROVIDENCE, April 3, 1863.

ANOTHER CANAL.

I had supposed the age of the spade had passed, and that we were approaching the era of gunpowder, when I wrote you last. I was mistaken. Another route to Vicksburg has been discovered, which is to eclipse all former efforts in that direction. The shovel and the hoe are again in requisition; contrabands are laboring cheerily; the short puff of escaping steam is heard all day long from busy dredges, and soon the great problem will be solved. I do not desire to publish news, which by any possibility might reach the enemy, to the detriment of our cause, and, therefore content myself with the above bare allusion to the route selected. Some time, when the ditch is well advanced towards completion, I will give you a brief description.

REBEL BATTERY AT ASHTON.

Yesterday morning the gunboat Louisville passed up the river, in tow of a transport, and just before dark we heard, booming over the water, the sharp report of her huge columbiads. We had heard, that at Ashton the enemy had planted an eight gun battery, and conjectured that her mission was to silence it. Whether she succeeded or not, or whether she indulged in idle, somewhat common and quixotic enterprise—"shelling the woods"—we have not learned. At all events, we have heard nothing more of gunboat or battery.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Gen. Grant has issued the following Special Order. It is intended to facilitate the shipment of supplies to the army, and to regulate the sale of articles of necessity to citizens:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE TENNESSEE, } MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., March 31, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49.—Commanders in the field may grant permits for the shipment and sale, to citizens, of such supplies of subsistence, forage, (citizens' dwelling excepted) and quartermaster stores, and such permits will not require the approval of the General Commanding, but no officer, below corps, however, are specially prohibited, except on the special order of corps commanders in the case of each individual permit, from issuing permits for articles as are of prime necessity, in limited quantities, for the use of families.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, Asst Adj't Gen.

LEAD MINE MORTALITY.

By invitation of Col. Maltby, I yesterday visited the 45th Illinois, and witnessed their evolutions on dress parade. It will please friends of that regiment to learn that it is still in a condition of the "model regiment" of Logan's division. They number but 350 men for duty; but for soldierly bearing, perfection in drill, dress and discipline, I have never seen them equalled.

After the parade was finished, the following preamble and resolutions were read, and enthusiastically and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A belief has existed for some time that our beloved and distinguished Division Commander, Brig. Gen. John A. Logan, had been promoted to the rank of Major General, thus giving an assurance of the important manner in which this Administration acknowledges the claims of its supporters and defenders; and

WHEREAS, We have, in any political differences of opinion, during the past two years, manifested a fraternity, loyalty and patriotic course of our commander, yielding at all times a most candid support to all the demands of the Government, and discountenancing all opposition, and unhesitatingly by promises of political reward; and

WHEREAS, We are impressed with an unshaken consciousness of his signal ability and honesty of purpose, which have always exampled and endeared us in contemplation of his unsullied patriotism and unswerving fidelity to the Democratic principles, as a loyal soldier, statesman and representative; therefore, in the name and behalf of the officers and soldiers of the 45th Illinois infantry volunteers, be it

Resolved, That we regard it as the solemn duty of our rulers at Washington, to carry out all pledges made our military leaders, who naturally expect from the administration a prompt recognition of all claims for promotion, when services are rendered which entitle them to favorable consideration.

Resolved, That we have continued and unceasing confidence in the impartiality of President Lincoln in the bestowal of Executive favors, and are hereby respectfully pledged to a most vigorous support of all necessary measures to overthrow treason, and establish the supremacy of the law.

Resolved, That confiding in the honesty of our Chief Executive, and believing that he desires to reward the merit of the officers whom he removes, the officers and men of this regiment, deeply sympathizing in the wrongs sustained by the Senate of Brig. General John A. Logan, as Major General of volunteers, as recently appointed by the President, would most earnestly ask, and respectfully demand his re-appointment, believing, as we unanimously do, that the interests of the public service will be benefitted thereby.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Senate and House of Representatives.

(Signed,) A. MALTBY,
Col. comd'g 45th Ill. Vol. Infantry.
W. T. PEACOCK, Adjutant.

These resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, after which the regiment adjourned with nine cheers for Gen. Logan.

I understand that similar resolutions were passed by the following regiments:

18th Illinois, 31st Illinois, 124th Illinois, 32d Indiana, 20th Ohio, 68th Ohio, 78th Ohio, 31st Illinois, 8th Missouri, 23d Indiana, 30th Indiana and 20th Ohio.

The degree of unanimity in expression by the troops under his command must be extremely gratifying to Gen. Logan, and cannot fail to influence the action of the Executive. I have yet to see the man in the division, and it is a large one, who does not speak well of the undeniably qualities and patriotism, and I do not doubt the sentiments of the people at large will coincide with those of the soldiery, and will redound as well to the honor and credit of the Administration as to Gen. Logan.

I am pleased to take pride to know that in Logan's Division, Illinois regiments and Illinois batteries occupy a distinguished position. The 124th, Col. Green commanding, is, I think, the largest regiment in the 17th army corps. It numbers 900 for duty, and, in point of numbers of new men, and those matured, they already are commendably perfect in discipline, and when the day of battle comes will fulfil the expectations of their friends.

Captain Bolton's battery is here. In the Hamilton fight Capt. Bolton won the admiration of the whole army by the coolness with which he fought his battery, and, if I mistake not, will not fail to receive from his superiors the reward of merit. His many friends in Chicago will be glad to know that he is booked for promotion. It will be deserved. Companies A and B, Chicago light artillery, and the Mercantile battery, are at Young's Point.

There are no military movements in this part of the department of importance enough to justify special mention. BOB.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

The Queen Refuses to Receive Mason—Rebel Loan Unfavorably Received—Rebel Cruisers Unsuccessful

For Sale.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

CROCKERY WARE, ON Pl[illegible]

At Auction, by [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT A[illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHIN[illegible]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W[illegible]

Stores 46 and 48 Dearborn Str[illegible]

General Auction Business.

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN ANY PAR[illegible]

OF THE CITY.

Also, to the Sale of Household Goods

REGULAR TRADE SALES OF

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

CASH ADVANCES MADE.

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Dearborn st.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, by CATALOGUE,

AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Dearborn st.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.

AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctrs.

AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE,

BY

Gore, Willson & Co.

84 LAKE STREET,

Every Tuesday and Thursday,

AT 10 A. M., PROMPT.

LARGER, BETTER SELECTED,

AND

OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES

Than by any other House.

MANUFACTURERS,

To whom we make advances,

GIVES US

UNUSUAL FACILITIES

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

84 Lake street, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers,

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES

124 LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

The Florence Sewing Machine

MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,

The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot,

SINGER & CO'S LETTER A

Family Sewing Machine,

Chicago Office, 59 Clark Street.

LAND SURVEYING AND RE[illegible]

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

124 LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

Special Notices.

IODINE WATER.

CROCKERY WARE, ON Pl[illegible]

At Auction, by [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT A[illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHIN[illegible]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W[illegible]

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, by CATALOGUE,

AT AUCTION.

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